

(202)

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 23rd April, 1872.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Aina-i-Aib-Numa-i-Hind*, of the 6th April, reports the prevalence of thefts in Umballah, of which the following are quoted as instances :—

(a) In Mouzah Teeplah property valued at Rs. 2,000 was stolen from the house of a jagheerdar.

(b) A theft has been committed in Mouzah Sarun, the amount of loss being Rs. 1,000.

(c) Another case happened at the house of Pundit Balmokund, in Mustafabad, in which Rs. 2,000 worth of property was carried away. Several cases of burglary have also happened.

The editor remarks that tact and skill on the part of the police are necessary in order to trace the thefts, and that enquiries conducted in a perfunctory way are not likely to prove successful.

The *Mahrar Gazette*, of the 8th April, refers to the application of the Jam of Nowanugur to the Bombay Government, asking permission to make his son by his Musalman wife his heir-apparent in the absence of a Hindoo heir, which has

been referred to the Supreme Government for orders. The editor hopes that the Supreme Government will not suffer the purity of the dynasty to be debased by the admission of an heir of a different religion, and will reject the application.

The *Akhbâr-i-Alam*, of the 11th April, has an article on the institution of suits in the Civil Court in *formâ pauperis*. It is remarked that, under the existing arrangements, persons who are allowed this indulgence are only nominally freed from costs, inasmuch as with the exception of stamp duties for the petition of plaint, all other kinds of expenses, such as diet allowance to witnesses, fees to pleaders, stamp-fees for power-of-attorney, &c., have to be incurred by them. The writer is of opinion that persons who, on the score of poverty, are permitted to sue in *formâ pauperis* should be exempted from all kinds of costs, and that all such suits should be conducted by the Government pleader without any remuneration, the power-of-attorney being written on a plain paper.

In connection with this subject, the writer also takes exception to the strict way in which enquiries are made by the Court before admitting an application to sue in *formâ pauperis*, which prevents many persons from availing themselves of the privilege. The writer fails to see why there should be much difficulty in ascertaining a man's poverty. If he possesses no property, movable or immovable, and has no source of income, it is a clear proof of his being entitled to sue in *formâ pauperis*.

[The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 12th April, advises the chiefs and princes of the Native States in India to establish a system of friendly intercourse and union so as to render mutual assistance, and give the benefit of their counsel one to another in matters connected with political administration, as well as in State exigencies or difficulties. The writer dwells at some length on the benefits which might be derived by this system, showing that union is strength, and that the honour and

reputation of a community cannot be preserved until all the individuals composing it unite themselves in the common cause, and take an interest in the welfare of one another. It is to be regretted that one chief should see a brother chief pursue a bad course of misgovernment in his State, so as to make an interference on the part of Government necessary, without showing any active sympathy for him and giving him the benefit of advice and counsel.]

The *Punjābī Akhbār*, of the 13th April, reviews the objection started by the *Akhbār-ī-Anjuman-ī-Punjab* as to the unsuitableness of the titles of Khan Bahadur and Rai Bahadur to all persons indiscriminately, and the remark that in conferring titles care should be taken by Government to choose such as may become those who are considered worthy of the honour, both with regard to their rank and position in life and the kind of services for which they are meant to be a reward. (*Vide* pp. 169-70 of the *Selections* for the week ending 3rd April last). The *Punjābī* agrees with its contemporary in the suggestion, but thinks it necessary that the phrases *Khan Bahadur* and *Rai Bahadur* should likewise be affixed to the titles chosen on the above principle ; for instance, a nobleman named, say, Moulvie Hyder Hossein should be styled *Amir-ul-Umarā* (*Mumtaz-ood-Daula*, *Sharaf-ood-Daula*, or *Fakhr-ool-Umāra*) *Khan Bahadur*. Titles in this form will be esteemed more highly by the Natives than the bare title of *Khan Bahadur* now conferred indiscriminately on persons of all ranks.

The writer would also recommend that, besides the conferment of a title, some jagheer or other endowment should also be assigned to persons who may distinguish themselves in any way. This practice was common in the time of the ancient sovereigns of India, and obtains in England, and it should likewise be observed in case of the natives of India. The effect would be to make the grantees more loyal and zealous in the cause of Government.

The same paper states that the conservancy of Unritsur, instead of being intrusted to a contractor as heretofore, has this year been taken by Government under its own management. Under this arrangement an establishment, consisting of one Superintendent on Rs. 80 per mensem, one Jemadar on Rs. 25, and 12 Mohurrirs on Rs. 10 each, has been engaged, the number of sweepers and *bhistees* remaining the same as before. The writer does not see any advantage to be gained by so many mohurrirs, and considers the Superintendent's pay too high. He would recommend the employment of some peons to superintend the *bhistees* and sweepers.

The *Aina-i-Aib-Numá-i-Hind*, of the same date, finds fault with the procedure of the criminal courts in the trial of cases of thefts. The prohibition against the use of arms has rendered the people altogether defenceless, and the criminal law does not allow them to oppose a thief, even if he should lay violent hands on them.

The *Latif-ul-Akhbár*, of the same date, in its column of local news, reports that a kidnapper at Lahore is in the habit of stealing away young girls every second or third day. On the 12th April, a girl was carried away by him from an European compound. The editor calls upon the police to make enquiries.

The *Amír-ul-Akhbár*, of the 15th April, draws attention to the daring robberies committed by the people of Rampura—a village belonging to Thanah Chhapra (Sheikhawatee), which is partly subject to the government of Jeypore, and partly to the state of Bikaner. It is stated that the people of the village, both male and female, as well as the Thakoors, their leaders, are notorious dacoits. They commit depredations both in the British territory bordering on their village as well as in Dadree and Kanood in the dominions of the Maharaja of Puttiala and Jheend, so much so that traces of thefts are daily to be seen in their village. But neither the English Government nor the native States can lawfully interfere

on account of the village being situate out of their jurisdiction, and the result is that, though stolen property is often discovered in the village, the inhabitants refuse to restore it to its owner. An instance of this has recently occurred. On the 2nd April, a famous robber of Rampura named Boojun—a Jat—stole away a camel from a house situated in Dharwan, near Keroo in Hissar, and, notwithstanding that the Police Inspector of Keroo proceeded with a body of troops to the village, and after tracing the theft, found the camel in the robber's house, Thakoor Sunder Singh refused to deliver up the thief or the property, and, on the thannahdar insisting that the property should be restored to its owner, the Thakoor's party rose up in arms, and after attacking the policemen, kept them in custody for two or three days, and then took them to the thannahdar of Chhapra, who reproved the thannahdar of Keroo for his conduct in the affair, telling him that thefts of the kind were of common occurrence, and that he was wrong in opposing the robbers. The writer concludes by expressing his regret that the Durbar of Jeypore should pay no attention to the state of things in Sheikhawatee.

The *Kárnámah*, of the same date, in its column of local news, writes that a respectable pleader recently applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow to have the record of a case shown him, and that the application was refused with the remark that, according to rule, eight annas per hour should be paid for inspecting records; and that, therefore, the applicant's request could not be granted except on these terms. The writer takes exception to the order, and remarks that to obtain a perusal of the record of a case on the payment of a fee is a common privilege allowed to the parties to a suit, and that pleaders, who so constantly stand in need of examining such papers, ought to have more indulgence given them. It is for this reason that the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has, at the request of some pleaders, issued a special circular to the effect that copies of all documents connected with a *misl* should be given to pleaders on an application on plain paper, laying down at the same time

the rates at which a perusal of the documents can be allowed to ordinary persons. The editor thinks that if a similar ruling were to be enforced in all public offices, the difficulties now experienced in obtaining copies of public documents or procuring a perusal of them would be removed.

The same paper states, on the authority of the *Lucknow Times*, that a gentleman recently sent some currency notes to the Agent to the Bank of Bengal at Lucknow to cash, and that the Agent, in pursuance of a new order, refused to comply with the request, and forwarded the currency notes to the Treasury Officer. The gentleman asked the Treasury Officer the reason of the refusal, when he was told that in consequence of a large number of currency notes having collected in the bank, and the deficiency of cash, the payment of money in exchange for currency notes had been prohibited for a short time. The editor remarks that, notwithstanding the soundness of the argument, the order has caused much alarm among the people. Currency notes are regarded as ready money, and ought to be cashed at all times. If, for any reason, the payment of cash is delayed, notes will fall into discredit, people will hesitate to take them, and especially so the people of a province such as Oudh, who, through inexperience, prefer cash to paper-money. The attention of the authorities should be directed to the consequences of the policy in question.

A correspondent of the *Pattiala Akhbār*, of the same date, writing from Malier Kotla, states that, on the 4th April, the officers of the State passed an order prohibiting the exportation of provisions of all kinds, including *sarson* and oil. According to the correspondent, both the inhabitants of the State, and the merchants of foreign places, are much dissatisfied with the order. The editor of the *Pattiala Akhbār* fails to see the propriety of adopting a policy which is injurious both to the interests of the people of the State and the prospects of trade, and would ask the officers to cancel the order.

The *Nūr-ul-Absār*, of the same date, publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the *Azimgurh Debating Club*, held on the

13th April. The subjects discussed were the benefits and evils resulting from the tour of Government officers through their districts. Five essays were read, after which the discussion proceeded. The conclusion was, that while the periodical visits of officers through districts produce useful results, inasmuch as they bring them into a close acquaintance with the state of the places and the people under their control, their ways of living, the state of cultivation, &c., and enable them to have an insight into matters which cannot be clearly understood without local knowledge, they are extremely distressing to the people in consequence of the oppressions and extortions practised on them in collecting rations for the officers and their establishment. In order to remove the grievance, one of two courses should be adopted, viz., contractors should be posted at each encamping ground, who should undertake to supply rations, &c., to the officers, or the system of collecting rations, and supplying them to the officers should be entirely discontinued, and the latter should be left to provide themselves with necessaries in the same way as common people do.

The latter course is preferred as being better and safer, and it is remarked that, so long as full price is given for the articles supplied, allowance (say one anna per rupee or more) being made for the cost and trouble incurred in carrying them from a distance to the encamping-ground, no difficulty would be experienced in procuring them.

The *Almorah Akhbar*, of the same date, condemns the proposal of the Commissioner of Rohilkhund that, as a punishment for the disturbance which took place at Moradabad during the recent Mohurram, a fine of Rs. 2,000 should be imposed on the inhabitants, to be spent in the maintenance of additional police. The writer fails to see the justice of inflicting punishment on the people of the whole city for the fault of a few, and is of opinion that those concerned in the crime only should be punished.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Punjab*, of the 16th April, recommends that the system of retrying cases in conjunction with another

Judicial Officer, on submission of a formal application by any of the parties for a review of judgment, which obtains in Small Cause Courts, should be introduced into all other courts, and remarks on the benefits to be derived by it.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th April, in its column of local news, repeats complaints of the prevalence of thefts and robberies in the city (Delhi). Two daring cases have recently happened. In one of these, which happened on the 14th April, six or seven pensioners, residents of Paneeput and Soneeput, who came to Delhi to receive their pensions, were attacked by a band of dacoits while on their way home at a distance of four *kos* from the city, belaboured with clubs, and robbed of all their money and property, worth Rs. 600. Three of the pensioners, who received severe wounds, have been brought into the hospital. Inquiries are being made.

The other case took place in Dhurmpura. Thieves got into the house of a *Saraogee Bunniah*, by means of a scaling ladder, and, in consequence of the owner happening to be absent, robbed the house and carried away a large amount of property.

The *Benares Akhbar*, of the 18th April, in its column of local news, complains that the Brahmans, who earn their subsistence by serving at the *ghats* of the Ganges, let them to other persons as if they were their own property, and that the authorities, without considering the legality of the transaction, or making enquiries as to whether any shrines are situated at them, allow the sale to be valid, register the deed of sale, and decree or dismiss cases accordingly. The editor objects to the proceeding, and remarks that places such as *ghats*, temples, mosques, tanks, and the like, devoted to religious or charitable purposes, cannot lawfully be the property of any particular individual, and that, therefore, no one has a right to sell or transfer them. He adds, that according to the law, Government is bound in default of guardians, as well as in case of the guardians being poor, to repair such buildings at its own cost; but so far from doing this, it allows them to be

sold by one man to another, without calling in question the legality of the act.

In connection with the above complaint, the writer censures the conduct of Government in pulling down shrines or mosques in order to make roads. He asks if, in case of a church intervening Government would not spare it.

The same paper states that the brother of Tantya Topee—a famous Mahratta rebel who took refuge in Nepaul, having cheated the widowed Ranis of Nanha Rao and Bajee Rao Peshwa out of their jewels worth hundreds of thousands of rupees—has at last been turned out of the dominions of Nepaul by Sir Jung Bahadur. Since his expulsion he is said to have passed through Benares and other places, and, after receiving back his valuables from the mahajuns with whom they had been deposited, to have gone to Bithoor. The editor thinks Government ought to confiscate the rebel's lands and property.

The same paper states that scarcity of water is much felt this year in Thannah (Bombay). The municipal committee is asked to take steps to build a tank or introduce a canal into the town.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 19th April, finds fault with officers of courts for their treatment of pleaders and mookhtars, and dwells on the consequences of this. It is remarked that the officers treat pleaders and mookhtars with great severity and disrespect, and sometimes go so far as to push them aside and quarrel with them—a course which is not only at variance with the law, but defeats the object contemplated by Government in permitting advocates to conduct cases on behalf of the people, while it discourages them from advocating the cause of their clients.

A correspondent of the *Punjabi-Akbhar*, of the 20th April, complains that, while the Lock Hospital Act has been enforced in all cities, and has proved useful in reducing the number of prostitutes by compelling most of them either to quit cities or to enter into marriage, it has not been put into effect in

Lahore and Umritsur, the result of which is that both cities abound with prostitutes so much so that even the principal bazaars, such as Motee Bazaar, Kashmeree Bazaar, Heera Munde, Shah Alamee Durwaza, Lahore Durwaza, and others, are full of them. The writer is at a loss to understand why these cities should be exceptions to the rule, and argues that, if this is because of the operation of the Act being confined to places situated near cantonments, the reasoning does not hold good; for while Umritsur is close to the Govindgurb fort, and only three miles distant from the cantonment in Lahore, besides the fort there are Meean Meer and Anarkulee, which are largely inhabited by European soldiers, Englishmen, Eurasians, and Native Christians. But, supposing it were otherwise, the question would arise as to why regard should be had only to the health of European soldiers, while the health of Natives is not cared for.

The writer goes on to quote an order issued by the Commissioner of Lahore on the 27th May, 1858, with the object of checking the abuse in question, and regrets that it should not have been carried out. He hopes that the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and their subordinate officers, will see that full effect is given to the order.

The editor of the *Panjābi-Akbār* backs the statement of his correspondent, and is of opinion that the attention of the authorities should be invited to the abuses pointed out.

The *Muir Gazette*, of the same date, states that Mahommed Ali Shah, a gentleman of Sirdhana, has for some time past been in the habit of digging earth from the tank in Kerana (Moozuffernuggur) in order to make bricks to be used in building a house for himself. Already such large quantities of earth have been dug out that several lakhs of bricks have been made.

The writer objects to this practice on the following grounds:—

(a) In consequence of the large number of temples and shrines bordering the tank, it is regarded as a sacred place by the Hindoos.

(b) Because it is designed exclusively for the Hindoos, Mahomedans having no more right to appropriate it to their use than Hindoos have to appropriate a mosque.

(c) By digging out earth the tank will become deep, and bathers in it may be exposed to the danger of being drowned.

(d) Mohammed Ali Shah, being a resident of Sirdhana, has no right to dig earth from the tank.

The writer invites the attention of the district authorities to the matter, and hopes they will do justice to the Hindoos by calling for an explanation from Mohammed Ali Shah, and making him pay to the Hindoo priests of the temples situated at the tank the price of the bricks made out of the earth dug from it.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the same date, learns from a correspondent at Kangra, that the corn-fields at Palumpore have been greatly injured by hailstorms. In three villages rice stores have been entirely ruined. In consequence of this the price of grain is rising.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Kärnámah*, of the 15th April, complains that the times fixed by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company for the starting of trains are inconvenient to passengers, as they have to travel in excessive heat. The writer particularly refers to the times at which the trains start from the Charbagh Station: that for Sundeela leaving at 2 p. m., and that for Nawabgunj at 3 p. m., and would recommend a change in the time-table until the close of the hot weather, in order that passengers may not have to suffer from the heat and hot winds.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 20th April, gives an account of the religious fair held at Hurdwar on the 11th April, and comments on its usefulness in promoting commerce.

The fair is attended by large numbers of pilgrims and merchants from the different parts of India, and goods and cattle of all kinds are brought there, which command extensive sale. The writer attributes much of the success of the fair to the

facilities afforded by railway for travelling, but thinks it a great pity that notwithstanding that the Punjab and East India Railway Companies derive much profit from the fair, no attention is paid by them to the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims. In consequence of the small number of carriages attached to the train, each of them is so overcrowded with pilgrims that there is fear of an epidemic breaking out. Besides this, the third-class carriages are not provided with lights, on account of which thefts are of frequent occurrence. At the Saharunpore station particularly the greatest inconvenience has to be undergone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 12th April, writing from Deobund (Saharunpore), states that a merchant is in the habit of frequenting the villages there with a large number of camels and carts laden with English cloth, and selling it to the inhabitants absolutely on credit, without having any acquaintance with them or requiring them to furnish a security. All he does is to take down the name, parentage, and place of residence of the purchasers, and agrees to take the money in the month of *Jyestha* (May-June). These liberal terms have induced villagers, who are apt to look upon what they can get on credit as if it were obtained gratis, to make large purchases. It is remarkable that the merchant is careful not to sell his things in towns. The Inspector of Police has made a report on the subject to the District Superintendent of Police. The correspondent thinks it strange that a foreign merchant should sell his goods on credit to people from whom it is most difficult to get money, and is of opinion that an inquiry should be made into the matter.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 23rd April, 1872 :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Jagat Samáchar,	Hindee,	Meerut,	Weekly,	1872.	1872.
2	Najm-ul-Akhhár,	Urdu,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Feby. 26th	April 18th
3	Naf-ul-Azím,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Ditto,	April 1st	16th
4	Dhauhpore Gazette,	Urdu,	Dhauhpore,	Ditto,	" 2nd	20th
5	Atna-i-Aib-Numá-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 3rd	18th
6	Latíf-ul-Akhhár,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 6th	16th
7	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	H'ndee,	Benares,	Bi-monthly,	" 6th	16th
8	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu-Hindee,	Gwalior,	Weekly,	" 7th	18th
9	Pattiala Akhhár,	Urdu-Hindee,	Pattiala,	Ditto,	" 8th	15th
10	Márvár Gazette,	Urdu-Hindee,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 8th	16th
11	Najnu-ul-Akhhár,	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 8th	23rd
12	Nasím-i-Jaunpore,	Ditto,	Jaunpore,	Ditto,	" 9th	18th
13	Akhhár-i-Am,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 10th	15th
14	Akhhár-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 11th	15th
15	Naiyir-i-Akhar,	Ditto,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 11th	18th
16	Allygurh Institute Gazette,	Urdu-English,	Allygurh,	Ditto,	" 12th	15th
17	Muir Gazette,	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 12th	15th
18	Oudh Akhhár,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 12th	15th
19	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly,	" 12th	15th
20	Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 12th	17th
21	Riyáz-i-Nur-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 12th	17th
22	Rajpútána Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto,	Jaipore,	Ditto,	" 12th	17th
23	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 12th	22nd
24	Meerut Gazette,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 13th	15th
25	Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 13th	15th
26	Urdú Delhi Gazette,	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 13th	15th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUB-	DATE.	DATE. OF RECEIPT.
27	<i>Koh-i-Núr,</i>	Urdu,	Lahore,	Weekly,	April 13th	1872. April 16th
28	<i>Panjábí Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 16th
29	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i>	Ditto,	Ludhiana,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 17th
30	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 18th
31	<i>Aina-i-Aib Numa-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 20th
32	<i>Laksh-ul-Akbár,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 20th
33	<i>Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,</i>	Urdu-Hindee,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 17th
34	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,</i>	Urdu,	Bamapore,	Weekly,	" 15th	" 18th
35	<i>Anar-ul-Akbár,</i>	Ditto,	Loharoo,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 19th
36	<i>Musid-i-Am,</i>	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 20th
37	<i>Saqaya Kinod,</i>	Urdu-Hindee,	Nynce Tal,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 20th
38	<i>Patnala Akhbár,</i>	Urdu,	Puttiala,	Weekly,	" 15th	" 20th
39	<i>Karnamah,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 20th
40	<i>Mir-ul-Absár,</i>	Ditto,	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 20th
41	<i>Máruar Gazette,</i>	Urdu-Hindee,	Jodhpore,	Weekly,	" 15th	" 22nd
42	<i>Almorah Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Almorah,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 22nd
43	<i>Kurshid-i-Jahántab,</i>	Urdu,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 22nd
44	<i>Qudh Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 16th	" 17th
45	<i>Shola-i-Túr,</i>	Ditto,	Cwanpore,	Weekly,	" 16th	" 18th
46	<i>Jahar-i-Túr,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 18th
47	<i>Urdu Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 19th
48	<i>Malla-i-Núr,</i>	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 19th
49	<i>Naf-ul-Azám,</i>	Arabic,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 20th
50	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb,</i>	Urdu,	Gujranwala,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 20th
51	<i>Najm-ul-Akbár,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 23rd
52	<i>Akbár-i-Am,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 17th	" 20th
53	<i>Akmal-ul-Akbár,</i>	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 17th	" 20th
54	<i>Benares Akhbár,</i>	Hindee,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 19th
55	<i>Akbár-i-Alam,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 22nd

56	Naiyr-i-Akbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Bijnour,	...	Ditto,	...	18th	"	23rd
57	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	19th	"	20th
58	Oudh Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	19th	"	20th
59	Shams-ul-Akbbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	19th	"	22nd
60	Allygurh Institue Gazette,	...	Urdu-English,	...	Allygurh,	...	Weekly,	...	19th	"	22nd
61	Lawrence Gazette,	...	Urdu,	...	Meerut.	...	Ditto,	...	19th	"	22nd
62	Núr-ul-Anwár,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	20th	"	20th
63	Urdú Dehlie Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	Ditto,	...	20th	"	22nd
64	Muir Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	20th	"	22nd
65	Meerut Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	20th	"	22nd
66	Agra Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	20th	"	23rd
67	Koh-i-Núr,...	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Weekly,	...	20th	"	23rd
68	Panjábí Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	20th	"	23rd

ALLAHABAD:

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The 18th May, 1872.

SOHAN LALL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

